

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT	Return of Emigres to the Soviet Union	DATE DISTR.	JUL 6 1955
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1. From the viewpoint of the Soviet Government and the Soviet punitive organ, which at this time is called the Committee of State Security (KGB), all emigres are classified into the following groups:
  - a. Pre-revolutionary emigres -- i.e., persons who departed from Russia prior to the Russian Revolution in 1917.
  - b. White Russian emigres -- i.e., persons who departed from the Soviet Union during the period 1917-1924.
  - c. Pre-World War II emigres -- i.e., persons who departed from 1924 until World War II. The group includes persons exiled or those who illegally left the Soviet Union.
  - d. New emigres -- i.e., persons who left during World War II. These are the persons who were removed forcibly by the Germans from areas occupied by the German armed forces and who at the end of the war did not choose to return to the USSR. Also included are persons who escaped abroad when the Soviet Army advanced, former prisoners-of-war who did not wish to be repatriated at the end of the war, and members of the Vlasov movement.
  - e. The newest emigres (postwar emigres) -- i.e., members of the Soviet armed forces stationed in East Germany and Austria who defected to the West, representatives of various Soviet establishments abroad who decided to become non-returnees and requested political asylum in the West.

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2. The Soviet security service has been very active in its efforts to break up and curtail any activity of emigre groups and societies. The organizations they are most active against are:
  - a. National Labor Union (NIS).
  - b. Central Union of Post-War Emigres from the USSR (TsOPE).
  - c. Russian General Military Union (RGVS).
  - d. Tolstoy Fund (TF).
  - e. United Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN).
  - f. Various emigre societies from the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania).
  - g. Union of Caucasian Emigres (Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaydzhan emigres).
  - h. Other emigre unions, societies, and groups which in some way continue the struggle directed against the Soviets in general and Communist ideology in particular.
3. The breaking up and curtailing of the activity of emigres is brought about by the following methods:
  - a. By propaganda (spreading among the emigres Soviet newspapers, magazines, books, moving pictures, radio broadcasts, and so forth).
  - b. By voluntary and forcible repatriation.
  - c. By terror against the leading emigre personalities.
  - d. By recruiting agents from among the emigres, especially those who play leading roles in emigre societies or those who are close to the emigre leadership.
  - e. By infiltrating agents among the emigre societies and groups. On occasion these agents pretend to be defectors.
4. All of this activity is conducted by the Emigre (Fifth) Section of the Intelligence Directorate of the Soviet security service, which has its own agents and official representatives in all the countries of the world wherever there are any Russian emigres.
5. The Soviet Government and its security service well know that the emigres carry to the free West the truth about life in the Soviet Union and that through their various societies they lead an active struggle against Communists in general and against the Soviet dictatorship in particular. Therefore, the emigres represent in themselves a power with which the Soviet Government is forced to reckon.
6. Under the influence of Soviet propaganda, yearning for the Motherland and relatives, and as a result of letters received from relatives and friends, which letters are usually fabricated by the security service, some of the emigres fall for the Soviet line and return to the USSR, where they immediately become inmates of Vorkuta or are sent to the far regions of Siberia.

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7. In no country are emigres or repatriates treated so harshly as in the "glorious country of Socialism". All returnees to the USSR are under surveillance day and night. A person who has visited the West and then returned to the USSR is condemned, is sent to a concentration camp, or at best leads a very meager existence. Such a meager existence is suffered at this moment by all of the Russian emigres who returned to the Soviet Union from China upon the rise of Communism there. 25X1
8. Repatriates are considered as political criminals subject to the most severe punishment upon their return to the Soviet Union. Neither the Soviet Government nor its punitive organ will ever consider providing adequate living conditions for those repatriated to the Soviet Union. Only the naive could think that repatriates would be permitted to finish out their lives calmly and peacefully if they voluntarily return to the USSR. What awaits the emigre upon his return to the USSR will be shown by the following examples:
- a. A Soviet soldier who had been captured by the Germans and had refused to return to the USSR, emigrated [redacted] He was tricked by the MGB resident [redacted] into returning to the Soviet Union and was given a 25-year sentence in a concentration camp. 25X1
- b. Another example [redacted] At the end of 1951 or the beginning of 1952 a Soviet emigre of the World War II period was lured aboard a Soviet ship, by promise of employment, and was forcibly removed to the Soviet Union. Upon his arrival there he was arrested and sentenced to a lengthy prison term. [redacted] 25X1
- c. [redacted] 25X1
- d. Everyone who served in the Vlasov Army, according to unpublished Soviet law, is subject to punishment; the minimum sentence is 6 years' exile in the far regions of Siberia, from where one could never hope to return. 25X1
- [redacted]
- [redacted] 25X1

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